





**The Daily Gazette.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY J. BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Architect, Designs and plans for both public and private  
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,  
building contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short  
notice. Office in Lappin's block.

**NEW YORK CASH STORE,**  
Smith & Bowler, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Solar Lamps, Block and Stone,  
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and  
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cost and  
prompt delivery.

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Attorney at Law and Police Justice, will attend to the  
business of his profession, and as Police Justice has the  
same civil jurisdiction as Justice of the Peace through-  
out the county of Rock. Office in Lappin's  
block, formerly occupied by Justice Justice.  
J. N. COMSTOCK.

**THE OLD SHOP**  
UNDER  
**A New Administration.**

**KEEP UP**  
the reputation of the Old Shop as the

**Best Boot and Shoe Establishment**

in Janesville. It is now receiving a very large and

**STOCK OF NEW GOODS,**

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

**Children's and Ladies' Shoes**

to the heaviest article of

**Men's Boots,**

which will be sold at the

**LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,**

and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state,

**The Manufacturing Department**

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

proprietor appeals with the most confidence to the

**Superior Character**

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

**Fully Maintain,**

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

times an article that for quality of year, quality of

work and neatness of fit will give

**UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.**

Transferring his thanks for the liberal custom heretofore

given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and the

public generally to give him a call.

JANESVILLE, April 22d, 1862.

**Extract Tonquin Musk.**

**Extract Tonquin Musk.**

If you want a remedy

for any ailment, call on

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

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**DRY GOODS,**  
**Carpets, Oil Cloths**

**CROCKERY**  
**CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

A LARGE STOCK OF

**Black Silks,**

Plain and figured. Beautiful double hood

**Figured Silks,**

all colors and qualities.

**POUDRESOIE,**

all colors.

**BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,**

Check Mohairs, Challies, Lawns,

and everything else in the

**DRESS GOODS LINE**

to please the most fastidious, and at prices that

**DEFY COMPETITION.**

**LADIES CLOTHS,**

all colors, qualities and prices.

**CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHDIES,**

**LACE POINTS.**

**Shawls, &c., &c., &c.**

**EMBROIDERIES,**

at astonishing low prices.

**Jackets,**

**Shawls,**

**Ribbons,**

**Parasols,**

**Hoop Skirts,**

**&c., &c.**

**Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

**Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.**

just received.

**OIL CLOTHS,**

all widths.

**CROCKERY,**

by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold

at the

**Lowest Possible Prices**

for cash.

Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call.

O. K. BENNETT.

**NEW GOODS!**

**WHEELLOCK'S**

**JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of**

**CROCKERY.**

consisting of several patterns of

**White Iron Stone China,**

the best in the New York markets, and latest styles

Full stock of

**SPONGE CHINA, COLORED WARE, &c. WARE, BROWN WARE,**

**PAINTED WARE, YELLOW AND BROWN WARE, &c.**

Also, a fine assortment of

**FRENCH CHINA WARE,**

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A Un-  
derneath assortment of

**GLASSWARE,**

Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

**Kerosene Lamps**

will be sold very low.

**HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.**

**KEROSENE LANTERNS,**

something new & also,

**OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS**

good choice,

**LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.**

Fine assortment of

**Looking Glasses,**

TEA TRAYS, CANTORS AND CRUSTS, TABLE

OUTLAYS, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HAND-  
LES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND

**SPoons, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c.**

These goods were bought very low of Importers and

Manufacturers only, and will

**Be sold Cheap.**

Call and see if these things are not so, at

**WHEELLOCK'S.**

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

October 7th, 1861.

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE**

**N. SWAGER,**

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville,  
Village, Rock and adjoining counties, to his increased

facilities for manufacturing

**PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE**

which he will sell at

**Greatly Reduced Prices.**

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he  
keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which

embraces everything needed for household use, and

which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest

style and superior quality.

Call on, of all sizes and trimmings in every variety  
of style constantly on hand.

**Metallic Boxes and Caskets.**

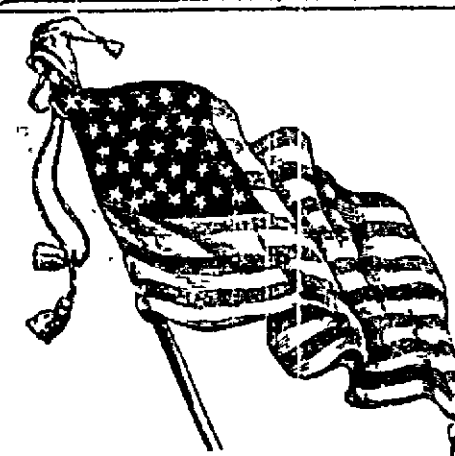
I have just received a large assortment of these articles,  
and have been kept in this city for the last three or  
four years, much in accordance with the experience of  
others. I invite an examination of all my stock, knowing  
that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price.  
Shop on Main street, second door above Central  
Bank, sign of the coffin.

N. SWAGER.

**WAR CLAIMS.**

THE undersigned is prepared to collect all War  
Claims against the Government,  
including Pensions, Half-pay, Bounty Money and Pay of  
Soldiers to Arrivals, and Claims of Widows and Orphan  
children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lap





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Waterson, on Wednesday, September 24, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal citizens of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will unite in the state and federal administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, and the supremacy of the Constitution is preserved, and the supremacy of the laws is enforced, are invited to attend the convention. The following are the names of the delegates to the convention: J. H. HARRIS, W. M. GRISWOLD, LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILES, S. J. TODD, J. E. BURGESS.

The Battle near Culpepper.

A hard fought battle took place near Culpepper Court House, about thirty-five miles from Gordonsville, on Saturday. Neither party seems to have been victorious.

Regulations for the State Draft.

Gov. Salomon has received instructions from Adjutant General Thomas, U. S. Service, as to the mode of drafting in the states. These instructions permit the Governor to make the draft by counties or towns, subject to the exemptions provided by the state laws.

From and after the 15th of August no new recruits of volunteers will be organized, but the present bounty and advance pay will be paid to those volunteering in the old regiments.

The detailed instructions will occupy a column and a half of our paper, and we shall publish them to-morrow, a copy having been received too late to be put in type this afternoon.

We get this information from the morning edition of the Madison Journal, which contains the instructions.

The Quota for Wisconsin.

The governor of this state has received a dispatch from the war department, that the quota for Wisconsin, of 300,000 nine months men recently called for by the president, is 11,994 men.

The State Journal says that, in order to fill up the old regiments and raise our quota of the three years' men about as many more will be needed.

Martial Law in Chicago.

The order of the Secretary of War to prevent cowards from running away to Canada, to avoid the draft, may cause some inconvenience to travelers bound east. The superintendent of the police of Chicago has detachments of the police at all the railroad depots, steamboat wharves and other places of debarkation in that city, to overhaul passengers and see that they are proper persons to travel. This, of course, produces considerable excitement and anxiety to all travelers, and must end in a general system of passports, to last until the draft is completed, which will not be the case for about three weeks or a month.

Superintendent Bradley has given notice at Chicago that all persons subject to draft will be required to show that they are not leaving the state to avoid being drafted, that they have legitimate business, and that they will return to answer a draft, should one be made. Notice is given to agents of railroads and boats not to sell tickets to persons liable to draft unless they have a pass from the Chief of the Police, except at depots where an officer is placed to examine persons applying for tickets, and those who have through tickets.

Travelers, on legitimate business, going east, will see from this the necessity of procuring the proper documents to prove "who you are." We begin to imagine what sort of a machine an European passport system is. All good citizens, however, will see the necessity of these measures, and will acquiesce in them with becoming good nature.

BRAGGING TOO SOON.—The Illinois Adjutant General announced on Saturday that the quota from that state was full, and that they would escape the draft. This, of course stopped all enlistments, when it was suddenly discovered that a good many of the companies are not more than half full, and some of the regiments are nine months men. The Adjutant General takes back his announcement and enlisting goes on as usual.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE OLD REGIMENTS.—The Sheriff of this county and James Niel, Esq., have been authorized by Governor Salomon to receive the names of such persons as wish to volunteer in the 13th or other old regiments, and if they are able bodied men to send their names to Major Smith, at Madison, the United States mustering officer, who will furnish their orders and transportation. These recruits will receive the same government and county bounty as other volunteers.

When should know that tears, as a means of influence, are to be reserved for great occasions.

# Shall Rock County Adopt a Bounty System?

The most important question financially which has ever been submitted to Rock county, is whether she shall enter upon a system of bounties to volunteers in order to secure her quota of soldiers for the war. Up to this time no stigma of bankruptcy or repudiation has fastened upon the county, but every man of reflection must see that without the greatest prudence and economy our public and private resources will sink in one vortex of ruin together. For some days past the tax payers of this county have been harangued by a class of noisy patriots who no one expects will either pay or play in this way, in the absence of a draft. They have shown the wickedness of the rebellion and the necessity of putting it down, and then after laying bare for the public admiration the sentiments of self-sacrifice with which they are animated, they invariably appeal in terms more or less personal, to the tax-payers to—down with their dust.

Now although this patriotism on exhibition has failed to inform the anxious public of the precise way in which it was proposed their dust should be turned to account, although no attempt has been made to estimate resources or canvass the merits of a bounty or draft system, still these men who are willing to endure anything for the country (short of being drafted) show that even they appreciate that money is essential to carry on this war.

But when this idea was hit on a few nights since in a public meeting, it resulted in consequences of a very serious character, nothing less than the sudden forcing of a decision by the supervisors of the question as to whether this county should enter upon a system of presents to secure her quota of troops for this war.

It was resolved by the meeting, at the instigation of these orators, that the board of supervisors should be sent for instantly, and accordingly at daylight the next morning messengers were trailing over the country in all directions in search of the members. They were found and induced to come to Janesville. They instantly pass resolutions sufficiently illusive to secure their release and needful refreshment, and loose enough to admit of subsequent repudiation. Now this is matter too serious for a smile. If the guardians of the interests of this county can be hurried in at a moment's notice, and at the instance of an excited crowd, stultify themselves by adopting resolutions which in this instance are legally nugatory, what security have we that the next excited crowd won't ruin the county?

This sudden visit of the supervisors to Janesville reminds me of an incident that occurred at a country tavern some years ago. The neighbors had met, it was bitter cold, and the punch circulated. An impression soon arose that the weather was moderating; and as punch continued to be sipped, the impression ripened to positive certainty. About midnight one of the party called to mind that he had fifty cords of wood on a marsh, which would be inaccessible after a thaw. It was resolved that the country would be covered with water by daylight, and that the wood ought to be instantly hauled off to high ground; and the daylight of the coldest morning of the winter saw that devoted band struggling with desperate energy to save that wood.

Now no one pretends that these supervisors had any authority in law to pledge this county to a bounty system, in the absence of any law giving them authority; but it is hoped by the friends of this system that the members of the board have by this act committed themselves to the policy, and that an honorary obligation is thus fastened on the board and on the county to secure the future adoption of this system; and it is undeniable that the board, by their hasty conduct, have given encouragement to this scheme.

I now ask the people of this county if they have seriously considered what the adoption of a bounty system implies, in the face of a drafting system which goes into effect this week. What arguments to the friends of the bounty system offer to show its superiority over a drafting system? Only one so far as I have heard, viz: that it looks better abroad to have our men volunteer. Now I might stop and say that the crisis is too serious to quibble upon a question of taste, but it is a palpable contradiction in terms to talk about securing volunteers by bounties. I am not opposed to real volunteering, but I am opposed to a system of bribes to induce a man to go solely from other promptings than patriotism. If we were engaged in a petty Indian war where a limited number were required for a disagreeable duty, bounties would be well enough, but when we are engaged in a deadly struggle for existence, and the last man and last dollar may be called for, we are bound, if we expect to maintain the struggle, to husband every resource. We must, laying aside all questions of taste, put matters upon the most economical footing. Now, it needs but a moments thought to see that a bounty system is of all others the most wasteful. The bounty is paid at a time when it is not needed, and indiscriminately to those who are necessities and those who are not, and the whole amount is ordinarily wasted before the time of need. It will be said that the money which the rich man pays in bounty does not go out of the country. But the rich man may be selfish and refuse to give any bounty and if he gives it, no tax is ever paid on it afterward, and the ability of those who pay the bounties to stand taxation is proportionally weakened, and before we get through with this struggle every one will feel the necessity of saving our golden goose.

Under a bounty system estimates are made in accordance with the supply of men, the price paid for them, as compared with that of other places, the desirableness of the service, popularity of officers, and a thousand contingencies, and at a critical time it may prove impossible to get the men at all. But a draft is equal all round. It stops the wire pulling for offices, it preserves for honest debts and the day of need the money squandered in

# BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, August 9. Special to Chicago Journal.—The particulars of the fight near Dyersburg Thursday afternoon have already been transmitted over the wires. We have nothing from Memphis this morning. Three citizens of Shawneetown, Illinois, were arrested for treasonable utterances and brought to Cairo last night. The clerk of the court at that place is said to be a violent secessionist. An old citizen, who accompanies the prisoners, says there has been so much uttered treason in Shawneetown that the sacking of the place by born traitors is feared. An order was given yesterday to stop the shipment of cotton from that place.

The following is the duplicate of news per City of Baltimore: The Paris correspondent of the London Times believes the American question occupies the serious attention of Napoleon, and that a council of ministers had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter were laid before the English government in a still more pressing manner with a view of a speedy solution. He urges that the movement must be speedy if our mission would be of any effect, in view of the possible re-election of the present congress.

He says: I do not intend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect. Whether France will take the lead with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow, or whether both will at the same time, I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is the most opportune for united action. He intimates that Lincoln and his advisers would not object to some little pressure.

The Times editorially continues to point out the Federal prospects as more gloomy, but the Daily News combats such views, and speaks of northern policy with continued confidence.

DETROIT, Aug. 9. The stampede into Canada of persons liable to military duty, which has been going on briskly for several days, was effectively stopped to-day by a rigid enforcement of Secretary Stanton's order.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

### MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Six miles beyond Culpepper Court House, Aug. 10th, 1862.

From the Tribune.—A battle was fought yesterday, between Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard of McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade had been engaged the day before in the extreme advance of the Rapidan river skirmishing and maneuvering, taking prisoners and ending with slight loss, and baffled the efforts of a large force to surround and cut them off. Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry—the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine, and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard of 16,000 strong was attacked by Banks, yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper court house.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and most bloody contest ensued. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, and the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground. It was not until about six o'clock that it became evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that there had been rather desultory fighting. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers, at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7:15 o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over, Banks holding the same ground he occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Pope there was an artillery contest, lasting at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's center, where Generals Pope and Banks were, bringing most of them under fire. The Generals and staffs were so near the rebel lines that a sudden change of rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a fierce fire from them, the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel battery was afterwards silenced. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of the troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large portion of the fight. When overpowered by numbers some regiments retreated in disorder. Col. Knight, 46th Penn., is dangerously wounded; Lt. Col. Selfridge, severely; Maj. Matthews has had his arm amputated; Adjutant Boyrn, severely, of the same regiment; Col. Donnelly, Lt. Col. Brown, arm amputated; Maj. Cook, killed, all of the 26th New York; Col. Chapman, 6th Conn., wounded and prisoner; Lt. Col. Stone, 5th Conn., killed; Maj. Blake, 8th Conn., wounded and prisoner; Maj. Savage, of the 2nd Mass., is missing—probably killed; he was left on the field in a dying condition; Capt. Abbott is killed.

Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, striking him heavily on the side. Col. Ruggles, chief of staff to Pope, had his horse shot under him. Lieut. Hopkins of the 7th Ohio, is wounded; two of General Pope's body guard were killed. The 2d Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana and 46th Pennsylvania are badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsey, of Gen. Banks staff, had his horse shot under him. The rebel Gen. Wilder was wounded. The losses are very heavy on both sides, not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners are taken by both. Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night, at about the same time that ours arrived. Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by the extraordinary exertions of yesterday, that no serious fight and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected today. No details have been officially received. It is represented that Gen. Prince, Angier and Geary were wounded.

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BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, August 9. Special to Chicago Journal.—The particulars of the fight near Dyersburg Thursday afternoon have already been transmitted over the wires. We have nothing from Memphis this morning. Three citizens of Shawneetown, Illinois, were arrested for treasonable utterances and brought to Cairo last night. The clerk of the court at that place is said to be a violent secessionist. An old citizen, who accompanies the prisoners, says there has been so much uttered treason in Shawneetown that the sacking of the place by born traitors is feared. An order was given yesterday to stop the shipment of cotton from that place.

The following is the duplicate of news per City of Baltimore: The Paris correspondent of the London Times believes the American question occupies the serious attention of Napoleon, and that a council of ministers had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter were laid before the English government in a still more pressing manner with a view of a speedy solution. He urges that the movement must be speedy if our mission would be of any effect, in view of the possible re-election of the present congress.

He says: I do not intend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect. Whether France will take the lead with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow, or whether both will at the same time, I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is the most opportune for united action. He intimates that Lincoln and his advisers would not object to some little pressure.

The Times editorially continues to point out the Federal prospects as more gloomy, but the Daily News combats such views, and speaks of northern policy with continued confidence.

DETROIT, Aug. 9. The stampede into Canada of persons liable to military duty, which has been going on briskly for several days, was effectively stopped to-day by a rigid enforcement of Secretary Stanton's order.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

### MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Six miles beyond Culpepper Court House, Aug. 10th, 1862.

From the Tribune.—A battle was fought yesterday, between Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard of McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade had been engaged the day before in the extreme advance of the Rapidan river skirmishing and maneuvering, taking prisoners and ending with slight loss, and baffled the efforts of a large force to surround and cut them off. Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry—the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine, and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard of 16,000 strong was attacked by Banks, yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper court house.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and most bloody contest ensued. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, and the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground. It was not until about six o'clock that it became evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that there had been rather desultory fighting. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers, at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7:15 o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over, Banks holding the same ground he occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Pope there was an artillery contest, lasting at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's center, where Generals Pope and Banks were, bringing most of them under fire. The Generals and staffs were so near the rebel lines that a sudden change of rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a fierce fire from them, the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel battery was afterwards silenced. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of the troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large portion of the fight. When overpowered by numbers some regiments retreated in disorder. Col. Knight, 46th Penn., is dangerously wounded; Lt. Col. Selfridge, severely; Maj. Matthews has had his arm amputated; Adjutant Boyrn, severely, of the same regiment; Col. Donnelly, Lt. Col. Brown, arm amputated; Maj. Cook, killed, all of the 26th New York; Col. Chapman, 6th Conn., wounded and prisoner; Lt. Col. Stone, 5th Conn., killed; Maj. Blake, 8th Conn., wounded and prisoner; Maj. Savage, of the 2nd Mass., is missing—probably killed; he was left on the field in a dying condition; Capt. Abbott is killed.

Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, striking him heavily on the side. Col. Ruggles, chief of staff to Pope, had his horse shot under him. Lieut. Hopkins of the 7th Ohio, is wounded; two of General Pope's body guard were killed. The 2d Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana and 46th Pennsylvania are badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsey, of Gen. Banks staff, had his horse shot under him. The rebel Gen. Wilder was wounded. The losses are very heavy on both sides, not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners are taken by both. Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night, at about the same time that ours arrived. Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by the extraordinary exertions of yesterday, that no serious fight and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected today. No details have been officially received. It is represented that Gen. Prince, Angier and Geary were wounded.

# THE Heralds account of the fight says

Gen. Geary's brigade of Angier's division had the advance and maintained it admirably. Geary's brigade consisted of the 6th, 7th and 29th Ohio, and 28th Pennsylvania and Knapp's battery. No sooner had their troops taken their places than the rebels opened musketry fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned.

The batteries in the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but our troops never faltered. The fight became general at 5:15 p. m., and continued till darkness ended the carnage. I have witnessed many battles during this war, but none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed. Our troops fought like veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment, than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented. Regiment vied with regiment and brigade with brigade in deeds of valor, and few instances indeed were there where even individuals faltered. The 8th and 12th regulars, led by Capt. Picheu, did excellent service. Capt. P. was wounded in the knee by a musket shot, but kept the field until the end.

Volleys of musketry ceased at dark, the artillery on the mountain kept up a random firing till near midnight. At daylight our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood where they were joined, soon after, by the corps of McDowell and Sigel, who formed in their rear. At 9 p. m., the hungry and weary troops of Banks were relieved, and fell back about a mile, resting on their arms.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Pope went upon the field and was greeted with vociferous cheers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but discovered the danger in time to avoid it. We took several rebel prisoners. It is certain that the rebel Gen. Wilder is killed. Gen. Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand. Gen. Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force was from 40,000 to 60,000. Gen. Angier's wound is not dangerous. Gen. Geary is severely wounded in the arm. Gen. Banks had his horse killed under him.

Culpepper is one vast hospital, though most of the wounded will be sent to Washington for treatment. Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

The Times' Washington dispatch contains the following: Gov. Sprague was roused this morning at daylight by a special messenger, and started immediately for Gen. Burnside's army. It has been believed for some time that Burnside and Pope were in some way to co-operate in the present movements, and this sudden sending for Sprague is interpreted as indicating a speedy activity. Matters are not stagnant at Fredericksburg by any means. It is now considered certain that there has been heavy fighting at Gordonsville, on Saturday and perhaps to day.

Two trains of cars left Alexandria this morning for the wounded. Advice from other quarters indicate that our movement had not been confined to Pope's army alone. Gen. Pope is understood to be too busy to send reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7. Capt. Hudson, at Manzanilla, 24th, reports to the agents of the Golden Gate here that she is lying on the beach and the heavy surf where the wreck is lying leaves little probability of saving the treasure. He, with part of the crew and officers, remained as agents and underwriters, protecting the wreck, with hopes of saving additional lives. Third Officer Scott, in charge of a boat containing twenty or thirty persons had not reached Manzanilla at last accounts.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SCOTIA.—Forty merchants and ship owners of Liverpool having organized the Scotia, a relative to the alleged violation of international law by federal cruisers, Mr. Layard in effect replied justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. The following officers have been exchanged and may at once enter upon duty: Col. Kenly, 1st Maryland; Lt. Col. Hoffman, 8th U. S. Infantry; Mr. Clith, 12th Infantry; and Maj. Dwight, 2d Massachusetts; Capt. Wallace, 1st Infantry; Capt. Gibbs, 2d Cavalry; Stevenson Potter and Lieuts. Plummer, Hancock and Ryan, 7th Infantry; Capt. Jordan, 8th; Lieut. McNally and Cressy, 3d Cavalry; Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Col. Hanson.

OSWEGO, Aug. 11. Col. Littlejohn's regiment already numbers over 1,200 men. Some companies from the country have been obliged to discharge their overflying numbers, and fifteen strong men were refused from one company here this morning, who wept like children.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11. Port Royal dates of the 28th state that the gunboat Undulla had captured the British steamer Madonna while trying to run the blockade. She had been previously struck while trying to run by Fort Pulaski. She had a heavy cargo.

A letter dated off Mobile, the 31st, reports six men deserted from Fort Morgan reaching the frigate Suquehanna with considerable risk. They had all their arms and accoutrements, and agreed to shoot each other rather than be captured by the rebels. They report the garrison of Fort Morgan from 600 to 800, many of whom are foreigners, and but little resistance will be made by two-thirds of the garrison to our forces. Two companies of light artillery who skedaddled from Shiloh, garrison Fort Gaines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11. Flour heavy and 6c lower—4,800,000 super western, 5,200,000, 35 cents to medium extra western.

Wheat steady with fair export demand—1,20 Chicago spring, 1,16, 1/2, 2 1/2 Milwaukee club, 1,22, 1/2, 2 1/2 number Iowa, 1,24 Green Bay spring.

HOW A RECRUIT WAS OBTAINED.—It is stated in a perambulating paragraph that an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, stopping in a first class hotel in New York, was aroused in the night, recently, by a robber in his room, and instead of turning him over to the authorities, talked to him in such a fatherly manner, that the fellow enlisted and went off to the war the next day.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAPPIN'S HALL! ONE NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUG. 14th, 1862.

THE Wonderful East India Magi, HAS the honor of announcing to the citizens of this city that he will give one of his grand soirees as above, when he will introduce some of his most astonishing and inexplicable illusions of East India magic, and which have never before been performed by the Professor in this city, and under his personal supervision. He will perform a variety of his most wonderful and magical feats, and will also perform a variety of his most wonderful and magical feats, and will also perform a variety of his most wonderful and magical feats.

IF YOU WANT GOOD 6s BLACK SILKS, call at Janesville, July 15th, 1862. MCKEY & BROS. 316adwtf

IF YOU WANT New Styles of Fall Carpets, call at Janesville, July 15th, 1862. MCKEY & BROS. 316adwtf

NEW SONGS!! BATTLE OF FREEDOM: Liberty Song, No. 2, of Liberty's Comet, by Geo. F. Root, and to be sung at WILSON'S MUSIC STORE.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

## THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

By virtue of a commission from the commanding officer of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, I am authorized to recruit for said regiment, now stationed in Kansas. My office will be in the old Council Room, over the Young Men's Clothing Store, where I shall be glad to meet all those who are willing to serve their country in its present emergency. All bounties payable on enlistment from this state will be paid to those who join the 3d Cavalry. JAMES A. THOMPSON, 1st Lieut. Co. M, 3d Wis. Cavalry, 304dwtf

## Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE, Physicians and Surgeons, Janesville, Wis. Office in Jackson & Smith's New Block, East Milwaukee St., near N. W. corner. [P. R. DODGE, M.D. Janesville, May 1st, 1862. 305adwtf]

## BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Best in the World. WILLIAM A. BACHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least, renders the effects of bad dyes, and hair dyes, in the hair, life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81, Barclay Street, New York. [L. 223 Broadway and 16 Bond St.] dwtf

## REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. dwtf

## REMOVAL!

DR. H. P. PENDLTON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. 305adwtf

## ECHLIN & FOOTE,

Merchant Tailors, DEALERS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTH, GARNISHES, &c., &c., and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. CUSTOM WORK Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. 316adwtf

## ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK,

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 60 Wall Street, NEW YORK. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS. 316adwtf

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Liverpool & London Fire & Life, 6,300,000  
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y., 1,071,500  
City Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, 302,314  
Security Insurance Co., N. Y., 650,000  
Merchants' Ins. Co., Hartford, 250,000  
New England Ins.



















